What do Fisheries Scientists Need from FIS?

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What Must FIS Support?

- Fish stock assessments
  - Monitoring commercial fishing impacts
  - Monitoring recreational fishing impacts
- Assessments of protected species and marine mammals
  - Monitoring fishing impacts
- Economic and sociocultural assessments
  - Monitoring socioeconomic values and impacts of fishing
- Research to support regional ecosystems management
- Reporting on status of U.S. Fisheries

Fisheries Monitoring Data Collection

- Improved accounting of commercial and recreational fishing impacts
  - More complete coverage of fishing participants
  - More complete accounting of fishing performance and impacts (effort, landings, discards, bycatch, expenditures)
  - More precise statistical estimates based on sampling surveys (recreational surveys, biological sampling, etc.)
  - More protected species and socioeconomic data
  - Use electronic technologies to accelerate and streamline reporting and recording processes
  - Employ appropriate methods for sampling and estimation

Fisheries Monitoring Resolution

- Provide greater resolution of catch and CPUE by:
  - Species, stock, gender, and age
  - Fishing sectors
  - Fishing areas (geography, distance from shore, etc.)
  - Fishing time periods or seasons

Fisheries Information Quality

- Improve quality assurance and quality control
  - Better validation of self-reported data
  - Better reconciliation of data obtained from different sources (dealers, vessel operators, observers, anglers)
  - Improved protocols for collecting, auditing and editing of data
  - Development and utilization of tools to facilitate error identification and correction

Fisheries Information Accessibility

- Provide one-stop shopping access to information:
  - collected from different sources (dealers, vessels, anglers, etc.)
  - collected by different partners
  - collected on different parameters of fishing populations (effort, catch, bycatch, biological, economic, and sociocultural)

Fisheries Information Integration

- Improve integration of related information
  - Linking dealer, vessel, and observer reports at trip level
  - Linking landings with discards, bycatch, and data on other impacts
  - Linking effort and catch data for accurate CPUE measures
  - Linking catch and effort statistics with biological and socioeconomic measures

Fisheries Information Timeliness

- More timely update and delivery of information to scientists
- Match specific time frames for:
  - Biological assessments
  - Economic and sociocultural assessments
  - Reporting on status of U.S. Fisheries

New Requirements
Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorized Act

- Use ecosystem approach to management
- Prevent overfishing through use of annual catch limits and accountability measures
- Implement improved marine recreational fisheries survey program
- Implement federal registry program for recreational anglers

New Demands on FIS

- More emphasis on getting complete and accurate information for all species
- More focus on increasing the spatial and temporal resolution of CPUE measures
- Enhance survey methods for recreational fisheries - sampling and estimation
- Focus on developing participant list frames for recreational fishery sampling surveys

Questions?